

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

AMES GORDON BENNETT, JR.,
MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—LITTLE BARBERO.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—THE RACED TRUST, OR, THE OATH ON THE RAILS. FIDELITY—BLOOMER ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—LA TOUR EN SILENCE.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 46 and 47 Bowery.—Zehn Märdchen und kein Mann.—Die Hühnerfresser.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—BOSS OF CASTLE.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul's Grand Farewell Concert in Costume.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue.—G. W. COLE'S FIRST ANNUAL CONCERT.

THE TRINITY CHORUS, at St. John's Chapel, Varick street.—THE MESSIAH.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 95 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THEIR ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.—THE BLACK COAT—L'AFRIQUAINE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—IN THEIR SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, BURLESQUES.—SITTY MAGNETIC.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—GRIFIN & CHAMBERLAIN'S MINSTRELS. ENTERTAINMENTS.—SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.—THE BLACK COAT—ROBERT MACAINE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery.—COMO VOCALE. BURLESQUES.—SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.—THE FORTY FEMALE JACK SHEPHERDS.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—A VARIETY OF LIGHT AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.—THE MASKED BALL.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS. SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Eighth street.—LECTURE BY REV. J. HYATT SMITH ON "SIGHT SEEING."

THE BUNYAN TABLEAU, Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway, at 8.—MOVING PICTURES. MATTIE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2 1/2 O'CLOCK.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF PHOEBUS.—THE WASHINGTON TWINS.—WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND LITERATURE. OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURES BY LIVING ARTISTS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 25, 1867.

REMOVAL.

The New York Herald establishment is now located in the new Herald Building, corner of Broadway and Ann street.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that in order to have their advertisements properly classified they should be sent in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, April 24.

The probability of a rupture of peace between France and Prussia remained unchanged, and a rupture of the peace of the Continent was still imminent. The other great Powers made continuous efforts in the way of peaceful mediation. A Berlin journal expresses the feeling of Prussia, saying she did not "appeal to the other Powers for the protection of her rights, and will not leave Luxembourg."

Another neutral appeal was, however, made to the Berlin Cabinet.

Consols closed at 93 1/2 for money in London. United States five-twentywents were at 67 1/2 in London yesterday, and at 73 in Frankfurt on Tuesday evening. The Paris Bourse was heavy, and rents falling.

The Liverpool cotton market closed weak, prices declined, and middling upland was at 10 1/4, a 10 1/4. Breadstuffs and provisions almost unchanged.

The French transatlantic mail steamship Persiro, which left Brest on the 12th of April, in the afternoon, in command of Captain Duchene, reached this port early yesterday morning, performing again, as do the vessels of this line, the valuable service of delivering our files and correspondence of as late a date as the matter on board the Conard steamship from Liverpool the same day, which had not been heard from at Halifax.

Our special correspondence from Paris, Cherbourg, and Brussels, embraces matter of the very highest interest in view of the commencement, progress and probable consequences of the war movement going on between France and Prussia, and the chances of its affecting the other Powers. M. Emile Girardin published a powerful article in the Paris Liberte, containing a series of war questions to the French people, the tendency of which, no matter in what sense they may be received, goes to show that France is ill prepared for war, that Prussia is likely to lead Luxembourg, and that Napoleon must go to war or permit the nation to be humiliated to such an extent as may cost him his throne. The Liberte containing the article had an immense sale on the streets, and its personal produced a profound sensation.

Paris was uneasy and the social condition unhealthy. Two thousand of the city tailors, with numbers of men belonging to other trades, were on "strike" for higher wages, and the prices of rents and food were very high.

The "red" revolutionists were in council in Brussels, General Prim appearing as the animating spirit of a grand revolutionary campaign, supported by representatives from France, Spain, Italy, Rome and Ireland. The brother of Felix Orsini appeared for a moment, and the plans of immediate republican movements in Rome, Spain and Great Britain were discussed.

The French Emperor is pushing forward the development and completion of his iron-clad fleet at Cherbourg with great activity.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question in the Senate relative to the Tornado affair stated that the government would cause the rights of the nation and the decision of Spanish tribunals to be respected.

Our special correspondents in Paris state that the Exhibition building was gradually assuming interior arrangement. The Emperor paid a second visit to the grounds and expressed his interest in the progress of the American department.

The arrangements for the international yacht race, off Cherbourg, were being completed.

THE CITY.

A special meeting of both boards of the City Council met last night. In the Board of Aldermen a preamble was adopted reciting that the Legislature had passed a bill transferring the duty of issuing licenses and other powers in relation to theatres, jostling, intelligence offices, cars and car drivers, &c., from the Mayor and City Council to the Board of Police Commissioners for a partisan purpose, when such duties had heretofore been faithfully performed by the municipal authorities, and a resolution accompanying the preamble was also adopted, repealing all ordinances relating to such theatres, junk shops, &c., for the purpose of defeating the object of the bill referred to. In the Board of Councilmen this preamble and resolution were also adopted.

The Commission on Life Saving Inventions met yesterday, and heard a number of gentlemen on the best method of preventing explosions of boilers and other topics connected with steam navigation.

The health officers of the port took a trip down the lower bay yesterday to inspect a site for the proposed new Quarantine station.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I, yesterday, in the case of Lewis Einstein et al. vs. Samuel Engler, which was a rather complicated suit to recover money due on gold and stock transactions and on promissory notes,

the Judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff, which they did for \$34,099 93.

An important trial was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court, Second district, Richmond county, Staten Island, in which the validity of a will made by Juliana Gardiner is contested by her son, David L. Gardiner. The property, at present valued at \$180,000, is in possession of Mrs. Julia Tyler, daughter of the deceased, and widow of the late President John Tyler, who, according to the terms of the will, is to enjoy the income of the same until she is indemnified for losses sustained to her property in Virginia during the war. Consistent claim that the deceased undue influence on the mind of testatrix in order to secure possession of her real estate.

In the Superior Court, Part I, yesterday, a suit was commenced by Charles Kadres against Charles F. Platt, who, it is alleged, has a contract for having the cars of the Hudson River Railroad Company from Chambers street to the Thirtieth street depot, for the alleged negligence of one of his drivers in running a freight car over plaintiff on the 5th of October, 1864, at the junction of Canal and Hudson streets. The plaintiff, who is only fourteen years old, was severely injured at the time, losing portions of both arms, and he lays his damages at \$20,000.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Deutschland, Captain Wessels, will sail from the Bremen pier, Hoboken, at noon to-day (Thursday) for Southampton and Bremen. The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock A. M.

The steamship Eagle, Captain Greene, will leave pier No. 4 North river, at three P. M. to-day (Thursday) for Havana. The mails will close at the Post Office at two o'clock P. M.

The stock market was firm yesterday. Gold was excited, and after selling up to 142 closed heavy at 140 1/2. There was no special change in commercial affairs yesterday, though the advance in gold in the afternoon rendered the markets very firm. Cotton was an exception to the rule, the market being greatly depressed by the unfavorable turn of the advices from Liverpool. Petroleum was also dull and heavy. Groceries were steady with a fair demand. On "Change four and five were firm. Corn was more active and firmer. Wheat was active at full prices. Pork was less active and a shade lower. Beef was steady. Lard was in active demand and higher. Freight ruled dull, but rates were steady. Whiskey was nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first blood in the Indian war was drawn at Cimarrone Landing, about thirty miles from Fort Dodge on the 19th instant. One soldier and six Cheyennes were killed.

Old Mexican letters are dated at Vera Cruz, April 12, and Mexico city, April 8. The capture of Puebla by Porfirio Diaz is confirmed, and full particulars are given. The city was taken only after an obstinate contest, and the liberals killed sixty-three of the imperial officers after their surrender. Marquez, with his extraordinary powers conferred by the Emperor, appeared before Puebla soon after its capture with four thousand men, too late, however, to reinforce the garrison. Diaz immediately engaged and defeated him, capturing guns and ammunition, but not Marquez himself. The siege of Vera Cruz was progressing with spirit. Solid shot and shell were being hurled daily into the city, and the condition of the citizens was distressing. A flag of truce had arrived announcing the fall of Puebla and the execution of imperial officers and demanding capitulation, guaranteeing that no lives should be taken among the prisoners if the town surrendered before the 15th inst., but after that no guarantee could be expected. The answer to this communication is not known, but it is reported that another flag, later in the day, was fired upon from the walls. Maximilian was still closely invested in Queretaro, and among liberals the opinion prevailed that he would receive the same treatment. In the event of his capture, as had been according to the prisoners of Diaz. A portion of Queretaro was besieged by the liberals on the 30th of March, only two streets in the town remaining to the imperialists. The condition of the besieged is represented as horrible, and the speedy capture of the town was regarded as certain. The dead imperialists remained unburied, and the hungry citizens who attempted to leave the town were shot down. The attempted flight of Maximilian is confirmed, and it is further reported that six hundred imperialists succeeded in making their escape.

News from the British West Indies has been received, dated at Kingston, Jamaica, April 10. The Spanish mail steamer Mexico was in port, and it was thought the Chilean privateer Rayo, formerly the R. R. Cuyler, was not far distant. The Spanish war steamer Concepcion had arrived for the purpose of keeping guard over the Mexico. The cane and coffee fields were suffering from a long continued drought.

Our Havana letter is dated April 20. The cattle immigration was continuing without abatement. The Banco Espanol had been authorized to limit its specie payments to \$25,000 per diem for four months longer. The creditors of the Cuba Bank had agreed to grant it a period of four years in discharging a portion of its indebtedness. The Spanish steamer Vasco Nunez de Balboa and Carmen had put to sea from Santiago under armed orders. Commander Nasta, of the Austrian frigate Dandolo, at a banquet on the 14th inst., is reported to have said that he had received orders to send his executive officer to Vera Cruz to take command of Maximilian's yacht and convey the Archduke home.

Dates from Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, are to the 4th instant. The official census of the Sandwich Islands shows a decrease of 9,000 in the population during the last six years. The Hawaiian missionaries in the Marquesas Islands had agreed to stand at their posts and not return to Honolulu as proposed.

Our Washington correspondent says that it is probable the trial of Seward will not come off, as a deep impression prevails among the adherents of the administration, that his mother was innocent of the crime for which she was executed, and the trial of the son will only make the fact more apparent.

General Pope, commanding the Third Military Southern district, which includes Georgia, recently addressed a note to Governor Jenkins, in relation to his advice to the people to do nothing but wait, asking him if he had read a certain portion of the general order in reference to the Reconstruction act. The article mentioned referred to the removal of office holders who attempt to obstruct the workings of the law. The Governor replied that in future he would do what is required by his duty and his oath of office. The General in return says he will be compelled to remove all officers who obstruct the execution of the law.

The two suits against General Wool for false imprisonment during his military government at Baltimore in 1861 and 1862, recently pending before the United States District Court of that city, have been decided by awarding both plaintiffs one cent each as damages.

General Sheridan has discharged an aid to the Chief of Police for discouraging negroes from registering their names as voters.

Four thousand citizens of Mobile, Ala., held a public reconstruction meeting in that city on the 19th inst., at which Justice Busted presided.

George Peabody is in Baltimore, and will probably not visit Washington, but reserves the portrait of Victoria from the British Court in New York.

Senator Wilson yesterday addressed a crowd composed mainly of negroes, at Norfolk, Va. Governor Pierpont and other speakers followed him.

Terrific earthquake shocks were felt in Leavenworth and Junction City, Kansas, and Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo., yesterday. They lasted seventy seconds, the earth and river being upheaved and the houses made to rock and strain like a ship in a storm. The people were terribly frightened, but no one was hurt.

The flood in the Missouri at Kansas City has compelled the people living on the bottom lands to take refuge on the bluffs.

A spiritist is on trial in Norwich, Conn., for the starvation and beating of his daughter, aged thirteen, aided by his paramour. The little girl escaped from him cruelly by jumping into a snow bank from a third story window. His counsel admits the facts presented by the prosecution, but pleads insanity.

The Yale and Harvard rowing clubs have given up the idea of entering the Paris regatta. The Yale crew objected to the short distance of the course and the Faculty of Harvard declined to give their undergraduates leave of absence.

The money subscribed for the repairing of the levees in Louisiana has been exhausted, and the floods are unabated. No resource remains but private subscription among the planters.

A fire supposed to have been the work of an incendiary occurred in Petroleum Centre, on Tuesday evening, destroying the Union Hotel, theatre and other property, the amounting to \$75,000. The supposed incendiary has been arrested.

The Commodore Hotel in San Francisco was injured by fire to the amount of \$150,000 on Tuesday night.

Sanguinary Scenes in Mexico—A Call for Intervention.

The setting sun of the Mexican empire casts its baleful light over a reign of terror. A remorseless spirit of vengeance and bloody reprisals marks the steps of the advancing liberals, while the imperialists, baffled at every point and cut off on every side, still fight, and with the terrible courage of despair. At Zacatecas recently, some two hundred of them, falling into the hands of General Escobedo, as prisoners of war, were taken out and shot. This summary execution of captured imperialists, if foreigners, is justified on the ground that they are filibusters, and if natives, on the plea that they are only doomed to the death of traitors. Porfirio Diaz, the liberal general-in-chief, it appears, however, in the capture of Puebla, did not pursue this rule of wholesale slaughter. He only executed some eighty imperial officers, as he had threatened to do if forced to assault the city, and gave terms of mercy to some who surrendered.

Thus the war goes on. The end to the imperialists cannot be far off. They were invested in Queretaro, including Maximilian, his high officers of State and the flower of his army, chiefly Europeans—French, Austrians and Belgians—and there seemed to be not a loophole of escape for them. Marquez, the first army officer under the Emperor, had made a bold dash with four thousand men from the city of Mexico, for the relief of Puebla; but he was too late even to help himself, for he is reported first as hemmed in between the two cities, and next, as having been attacked by Diaz and cut to pieces.

Vera Cruz, the most important position of the imperialists as a base of military supplies and as a base of retreat from the country, was at the last accounts at any moment expected to open its gates to the flag of the republic, Diaz having sent down a strong column to assist the investing forces. Now, by the massacres already committed by the liberals, and which they justify under the laws of war, there is reason to apprehend that with the capture or surrender of Queretaro, Mexico and Vera Cruz, involving all that are left in arms of the adherents of Maximilian, there will be not hundreds, but thousands of them, as prisoners or as fugitives, mercilessly slaughtered.

How is this shocking scandal to the Mexican republic, to the United States and to the general cause of popular institutions, to be averted? Only by the appealing or warning voice of our government. We are awaiting anxiously the news of the reception of Mr. Seward's special courier of mercy by Escobedo, at Queretaro, and by President Juarez, somewhere in that neighborhood. We hope that Mr. Seward's appeal in behalf of Maximilian will operate not only to save the unfortunate Emperor, but also his Mexican followers, on easy terms, and his European soldiers and followers, rank and file, with the condition that they leave the country, never to return. But while this is quite as uncertain as any of the barely possible chances of war, we have not the shadow of a doubt that there is a fixed purpose in the minds of the chiefs and followers of the liberal cause to exact a fearful work of vengeance for their sufferings, tortures, trials and degradation under the foreign usurper. They say that "as by the audacious French filibuster, his Austrian servant and confederate robber and their followers, the unyielding people of Mexico were proclaimed bandits and outlaws, hunted down like wild beasts and slaughtered without ceremony, and as the pains and penalties and the wrongs and outrages we have thus suffered under this foreign bondage demand a sweeping retribution, so will we enforce it."

Here is the great danger to the Mexican republic. Where, if pursued, is this account of blood against foreign robbers and domestic traitors to end? It can only end as the old French republican reign of terror ended, in a military despotism, or a la Texas, in the absorption of Mexico by the United States, in violation of law and order in the house of our next door neighbor, and so that the Mexican republic shall cease to be a mockery and a by-word against our own institutions. If the French Emperor has abandoned his "grand Napoleonic idea" in Mexico, if he has withdrawn his army and left his unhappy dupe, Maximilian, at the mercy of his enemies—if the Mexican republic in name and substance has survived, and if Juarez is on the high road to his inauguration in "the Halls of the Montezumas" as President of a free and reunited country, it is because of the powerful moral pressure of the Monroe doctrine from the United States. France intervened to make of Mexico a country of law, order, trade and security, with the plea that her people needed a helping hand to enable them to govern themselves. We have protested, in season and out of season, against the assumed necessity of any such benevolent intervention; and as Mr. Seward has been thus successful in scolding Napoleon out of the country, we stand under bonds before France and the civilized world to keep the peace in Mexico.

President Juarez and his associate chiefs of the Mexican republic, therefore, will do well to remember that, as their endorers, we are responsible if they fail—that a nation claiming to be civilized cannot be tolerated in practicing against its enemies the savage vendetta of the Island of Corsica, but that if the Mexican people, with all the teachings and chastisements they have received, cannot govern themselves, but must be eternally cutting each other's throats, "Uncle Sam" will be compelled to make Mexico his Southern Military district No. 6, and to reconstruct it according to the Stevens-Sherman-Sheila-barger bill.

THE CORONATION IN HUNGARY.

We see it announced that the 26th of May has been fixed upon for the coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary. Near as the time is, the march of events may interfere with the arrangement and postpone it not altogether defeat it. If there is to be a war between France and Prussia the first week in May will probably see their armies in the field. Austria does not, of course, desire to be drawn into the conflict; but we do not very clearly see how she can avoid it. If she endeavors to maintain a neutral attitude she will bring upon herself the hostility of both Powers and will ultimately be made a party to it by an invasion of her territory. With the consciousness of this fact before her it is not improbable that she will make her election early in the struggle, if, indeed, she has not already done so. The coronation at Pesth is therefore one of those events which may be considered as dependent for its consummation on the chance of

peace being preserved for a few months longer, which, from the character of the recent news, appears to be exceedingly doubtful.

THE WAR PANIC IN EUROPE.

According to our latest telegrams the Franco-Prussian question remains unchanged. The other great Powers of Europe have renewed their efforts to prevent the outbreak of hostilities. Napoleon is still willing to consent to a reasonable arrangement. Bismarck, however, is obstinate, as before. When first the Luxembourg difficulty was mooted between the two Powers Bismarck, we were told, threatened to throw the onus of the consequences that might follow on Napoleon. Napoleon, it is not to be doubted, now promises, without threat, but by dexterous management, to throw the onus of possible consequences on Bismarck. The game runs high; the stakes become heavy; the moves on both sides are skillfully made; the world looks on with bated breath. Some go in for Bismarck, some for Napoleon. We go in for neither. It is the excitement of the game, more than the result, of which we are enamored. At the same time we are not altogether indifferent as to consequences, nor are we in the least unwilling to confess that it will not surprise us if in the long run the very skillful Prussian Premier is caught napping by the wily, watchful, far-seeing ruler of France. Bismarck has no doubt been an apt scholar, but he was somewhat late in taking his lessons; and it would scarcely be matter for wonder if the long-practised hand and eye of the master stood him in better stead in the great crisis which seems to be approaching than the skillful though comparatively inexperienced hand and eye of the pupil.

We look on this question from an entirely neutral and unprejudiced standpoint. We have no special likings or dislikings either for France or Prussia, either for Napoleon or Bismarck. We consider Napoleon, notwithstanding his many faults, to have been perhaps the ablest and most intelligent ruler of his day—to have been, on the whole, a public benefactor; and it is our decided conviction that history will judge him kindly and grant him a lofty and honorable niche in the future temple of fame. We yield to none in admiration of the talents of Count Bismarck. He certainly has not been without his faults. Yet he has done good service to the cause, not of Prussia only, but of the whole of Germany; and if the time should ever come, as we must, and that at no distant day, when the unity of Germany shall be no mere poet's dream, but a realized and visible truth, the name of Bismarck will be enshrined in the nation's living heart. We have no desire to see France shorn of her strength. We have ever been anxious to see Germany united made an accomplished fact. It is neither, therefore, in a pro-French nor pro-German spirit that we write when we state that this Luxembourg question is too paltry an affair to justify a collision between two such Powers as France and Prussia.

Napoleon, who has an eye to the future, as well as to the present, and who never allows himself to become indifferent to the judgment of posterity, rightly estimates the present crisis and is willing to accept a reasonable compromise. Bismarck, on the other hand, is too keen, and in his anxiety to clutch a possible present advantage he sacrifices a certain and infinitely greater gain in the future. The Germans are not better prepared for a defensive war than the French are eager for an aggressive war. If the love of Fatherland is strong in the one case, the pride of military renown is strong in the other. Prussia is doubtless strong in herself, and has made herself stronger by the alliances which she has formed with the other German States; but the new German machine which Count Bismarck has invented is complex and unwieldy, and as yet untested by the terrible ordeal of war. France, on the other hand, is a powerful unit, not without war experience, and moves like a living frame, and with terrible energy, under the guidance and control of a potent central will. The Emperor, besides, by the cautious policy he is now following, is creating for himself a powerful popular sympathy among the people of other nations, and when delay is no longer possible and the signal is given to strike, France will spring to the summons, and the name and dynasty of Napoleon will be found to be more popular than ever. We do not say that if it should come to blows France must win; but we do say that Bismarck plays "a bold and hazardous game in refusing all compromise."

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—THE COMMON COUNCIL AND THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature which has just adjourned at Albany was a very sharp body. The manner in which it managed to spring traps and astonish the unwary by unexpected legislation has immortalized it. But it has a fair competitor in the New York Common Council, as the proceedings of last night will show. The Legislature in its last hours, and with much secrecy, attached a clause to the city tax law transferring to the Metropolitan Police Board all the powers and duties heretofore exercised by the Mayor and Common Council of New York, under all laws and ordinances in relation to theatres, places of public amusement, keepers of emigrant boarding houses, junk shop keepers, junk boatmen, pawnbrokers, vendors, hawkers, peddlers, intelligence office keepers, second hand dealers, auctioneers, hackney coaches and carriages and their owners and drivers, carts and cartmen, cabs and cabmen, omnibuses and their drivers, and cars and car drivers. This sweep away at one fell swoop nearly all the small remaining authority of the Mayor and Council, and the Police Commissioners were, no doubt, preparing with a relish to take upon themselves their new duties and distribute their new patronage. But last night the two Boards of the Common Council met in special session, ostensibly to pass resolutions on the occasion of the death of one of their number, but in reality to try in their turn a little sharp practice on the Legislature. In the Board of Aldermen a preamble and resolutions were adopted repealing every city law and ordinance in relation to all the above enumerated interests, and leaving theatres, emigrant boarding house keepers, hackmen, hawkers, pawnbrokers and the like, for the time being, free from all city laws or regulations whatever. The resolutions were at once adopted and sent to the Board of Councilmen, where they were also passed immediately, only three votes being cast in the negative. So, although the State law gives all the power and

authority under these laws and ordinances to the Police Commissioners, there are now no laws and ordinances in existence for them to exercise power and authority under. Of course the Mayor and Common Council contemplate passing new laws and ordinances in relation to these subjects, to which the clause in the tax levy will not apply; and so we are likely to have a warm time and a hard contest for the spoils under all this cross-firing and sharp practice.

Wendell Phillips as a Political Philosopher and a Public Teacher.

Wendell Phillips' oration on national affairs is like certain of the scrapings of the California miners—it needs a great deal of washing. Sent to market through the water of many streams and the fire of much assaying the result of the miner's toil showed a real value finally, though the precious metal was an exceedingly small proportion of the mass. So with the oration; there is gold in it, but it is greatly overweighed with dross. Mr. Phillips' estimate of himself as the only man of pure motives in the community will hardly pass as the real article—though, perhaps, it glitters prettily enough to the eyes of his admirers. He says substantially that the "educational machinery" of these States is composed of four great parts. First come the normal schools for the masses; next the press; next the pulpit, and the fourth and last is the model lecturer—Wendell Phillips, in short, who does the "finishing," puts on the final graces which make us the accomplished creatures we are. But of these four the only one to be relied upon for honest instruction is Wendell Phillips. The schools are in bad hands, and the press and the pulpit are the creatures of interest. "Editors cannot afford to offend their patrons;" that is, the press is the slave of the fellow who shouts "Stop my paper!" when the truths written are a little too sharp. Pulpits fear to scourge fashionable vices, for the rich brethren are made sad thereby. Therefore the nation has no one to look to but Mr. Phillips, whose advice is always sound and pure; never affected by prejudices, partisan views or personal predilections; above all ordinary human influences, and to be had at fifty cents a ticket.

But the orator does much better when he speaks of this nation as having "almost reached the goal of popular endeavor" in respect to the way in which great problems are decided by the intelligence and good practical judgment of the masses. He could hardly have carried his panegyric too far in elaborating this thought—that the destinies of the nation are really shaped by the whole body of voters in the decision they give to great questions as they arise. It is not as it has been in many nations from time immemorial. Our destinies are not decided "by a thousand or so of disciplined minds—not by a few sent to Senates and universities"—not by the demagogues who probe fusion in public assemblies, nor by the Loomises who date their learned nonsense from academic shades, "but by two or three million voters." All this is excellent, and it would have been better still if the orator, going a little further, had shown how this judgment of the people is founded upon an extensive knowledge of the facts of our national life as they arise from day to day—facts spread before the people by the press. This would have been to show the real power of the press in the case. It would also have shown how it is that every citizen who is shrewd enough to succeed in the ordinary concerns of life needs no advice how to vote—is his own statesman, in short; since it would have pointed to the fact that in these days all men possess that intimate knowledge of public affairs that was once the exclusive property of party leaders. It would have shown that knowledge of events and practical popular induction from that knowledge is the real basis of the intelligent judgment that the national vote gives on great problems.

So far as he touched this point the orator seemed to indicate a great faith in our institutions; but it will not do to follow him far; for at the next step we find him turning a sharp corner on General Grant, and coming up in another direction, having quite forgotten all the pretty things he has said about "the brains and virtues of the community." Mr. Phillips knows that the popular tide long since tended strongly toward General Grant for the Presidency. He sees that Grant is so universally regarded as the inevitable man that he does not believe even a democratic nomination would kill him. And here would have been an apt and splendid illustration of his ideas of the way great results are vitalized by the "fresh warm blood of a consenting public opinion." It would have been easy for Mr. Phillips to show that Grant, a great, positive, practical, absolute, silent, determined man, is the true type of the great, silent, practical, determined American people; and that the people have found it out by his acts, not by frothy rhetoric, nor by such brilliant political letters as were written by the Generals whose failures made room for this great leader. Here was a fine chance; but, unfortunately, this is a case in which the public verdict is unsatisfactory to the orator and his party. Grant does not suit them. The politicians have found out that he is not to be bent, and so must be broken in public opinion. Hence the sneers and derogatory sentences of the orator, who, for just this once, will do his utmost to warp public opinion away from the impending result. But we are not governed by a few "disciplined minds," nor by a few sent to Senates," nor even by the opinion of a lecturer. The millions of voters will judge of Grant by his career, not by a few invectives, and the result may be safely left in their hands.

French Iron-Clads in Active Construction for Armies.

By special correspondence from Cherbourg, France, we learn that the Emperor Napoleon III. is busily engaged in perfecting the development of his fleet of iron-clads in that port, the work being carried on with that ceaseless activity which we lately reported as being applied in the same direction in the naval station at Rochefort.

Four iron-clad war steamers—a ram, a sixteen gun frigate of four thousand tons burden and peculiar build, with two corvettes—are in course of construction at Cherbourg, and an imperative order from the Minister of Marine for their speedy completion has caused the workmen to "swarm like ants" in the shops and on the grounds. The corvettes are destined for great speed, and each of the four vessels is to be furnished

with an iron spur. A large and swift army transport is also on the stocks for rapid finish.

Napoleon's anxiety to insure the perfect organization of a great iron-clad fleet before the close of the present year not only indicates a resolution to go to war, but reveals also a determination to fight, if possible, only when he is prepared. Should he be permitted to use his own time it is quite likely that he will use his new and immense naval power to blockade the ports of Germany, and thus, as the London Times appears to fear, inflict a damaging loss on the trade of England while battling with her ancient allies on the Continent.

The Effect of a European War in the United States.

The stock operators, gold gamblers and the bulls and bears of Wall street generally are trying to make a great fuss about a war in Europe. Excitement, which produces fluctuations in stocks, bonds and gold, they are always anxiously looking for, and never fail to create it whenever they have the least chance. This is the time of their harvest, but it is a time in which the outsiders, the gudgeons and simpletons, get bit. The prospect of war in Europe has been seized upon by them to create a scare and violent fluctuations of prices. Now, it requires only a small amount of common sense to see that such a war will produce little effect upon the value of things here. There may be at first some slight disturbance in the market, caused more, however, by the stock and gold jobbers than from any natural or real cause; but this would only be temporary.

Our business, resources and development do not depend upon war or peace between two or more European nations. We have got far beyond that. The truth is, that after the first slight excitement passed over we should profit by a war. There would be a great demand for breadstuffs, supplies and munitions of every sort, and more employment for our shipping. The United States securities would be sought by Europeans as the best and safest investment for their money, and immigration would be greatly increased; for all who could flee from the Old World to escape the war and its consequences would come to this country. In whatever point of view, then, we look at the question of a European war, there is not the least cause for alarm here. We may look on with the greatest composure and even expect to be benefited.

The Mexican Church Party—Its Next Revolutionary Movement.

The great religious war of Mexico is near its conclusion. The effort of the clergy to hold both the national and spiritual power has been a signal failure, resulting from the tendencies of the age. The long cherished and finally accomplished idea of a foreign intervention, with a view to establish a monarchical government which would link both Church and State, is now disappearing in bloody warfare; and Maximilian, the royal exponent of the idea, is only saved by the interposition of our government.

The great mistake of the Church party has been its opposition to nineteenth century ideas; a clinging to the old time and to the Old Testament. It has heretofore forgotten that there exists a New World, free from traditions and with its own destiny to work out, untrammelled by European policy. Had the Mexican clergy in 1861 directed their efforts towards an annexation with the United States, they could have preserved much of their now lost property and all of their ecclesiastical glory. Now, under the liberal rule, their estates and treasures have vanished, while their spiritual power is seriously threatened; for in the great liberal battle against their temporal authority respect even for the spiritual element has almost disappeared; so that Mexico to-day is threatened to be reduced to that worst of conditions, a country without a religion.

The Mexican Catholic Church, keenly alive to its condition, and having been taught that it is impossible in the New World to link Church and State, now naturally looks about for the means to restore a part of its former glory. Willing to abandon a nationality which it cannot rule, and faithful to the tradition that the Church is a primary and the nationality a secondary object, it is evident that it is about to turn its political power to the fomenting of a revolution in favor of annexation to this country. This is perfectly natural; nowhere to-day does the Catholic Church enjoy such unlimited power as in the United States; nowhere can it propagate its doctrines with such freedom; and nowhere can it build up and control such vast estates. Its prosperous and wonderful growth in this country, under the law of religious freedom, offers to the Mexican clergy a bold contrast to the crushing laws which will be enforced against them so soon as the republic is re-established in power.

It will, therefore, be seen that a movement on the part of the Church party for annexation to the United States is perfectly natural.